

Def. Doc. # 335

EXCERPT FROM AN ARTICLE IN " THE
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BETWEEN THE MILLSTONES

JAPANESE PUBLICISTS VIEW OF THE TROUBLES
AT WANPAOSHAN AND PYONGYANG

AN INHUMAN CRIME

The Koreans working in Manchuria are said to number at least 1,000,000, probably much more. They have reclaimed untrodden waste lands and marshes and turned them into fertile fields--an operation which is more than half a century old. It is largely thanks to the diligence and hard work of the Koreans that the agricultural development of Manchuria has made so much headway. Their operations were at first welcomed by the Chinese, who supplied them with virgin lands for reclamation, but when their work of reclamation has been completed by almost superhuman endeavour and effort extending over many years, and they have entered upon a stage for reaping the fruits of their labour, they are subjected to all sorts of oppression and turned out of their lands, to which they are entitled as leaseholders or virtual owners. The entry of the Koreans into Manchuria has required no backing or prompting of any outsider. It has been the natural flow of the vital force of man. Like the Chinese, the majority of Koreans are devoid of the cramping consciousness of national frontiers. In their eyes Korea and Manchuria are all one. Although their emigration into Manchuria is only half a century old on record, it has been going on without interruption several thousand years, during which Manchuria has been a land to which they have had free access. It is more than ingratitude--an inhuman crime-- in the Chinese, that, instead of feeling thankful for the Korean endeavours all these years, they should want to deprive them of their well-earned possessions. Perhaps the Chinese require no further development by Koreans. Perhaps by robbing the Koreans of the lands which they have brought under cultivation, the Chinese hope to induce them to go and reclaim fresh lands for them. Be that as it may, the proceedings of the Chinese have been too much even for the unresisting Koreans, and it is but natural that they should bear a deep grudge against the Chinese oppressors. In their view it was no mistaken policy that they tried to avenge themselves on the Chinese in Korea. So while Japan must take full responsibility for the punishment and control of the Koreans, it is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities and people should desist from continuing such tyranny as has filled the Korean masses with rage and indignation, and leave nothing undone in the future to protect the Korean farmers in Manchuria and their interests.

JAPAN NEEDS NO KOREAN VANGUARDS

At the same time one cannot help wondering what the Japanese diplomatic organ has been doing so far. The Chinese oppression of the Korean farmers in Manchuria has been a notorious fact in recent years, which has already given rise to many troubles. In fact, all this cannot be regarded as a merely accidental local occurrence but a means of running down Japan adopted in pursuance of China's revolutionary diplomacy. Are not the central Chinese authorities giving out that the Koreans in Manchuria should be inexorably driven out, as they are the vanguard of Japanese aggression? But Japan finds no difficulty in supporting, with her own cultural and economic strength, her position in Manchuria and Mongolia, resting as it does both on history and fact, and it is a ridiculously false charge, peculiarly Chinese, to say that Japan must needs rely on the backward Koreans as vanguards. But considering that the oppression of the Korean farmers in pursuance of China's mistaken policy towards Japan has been in evidence everywhere, the Japanese authorities ought to have bent more earnest efforts to the solution of the problem of the Korean

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farmers in Manchuria, not merely as a local question, but as a question bearing on the country's entire China policy. The Government, however, has made no such effort. It has glossed over even the Chientao affair, which gave such a shock to the nation, and the first Wanpaashan affair, as local occurrences, and neglected to apply a radical remedy to the fundamental cause of the trouble. Nothing can be more comfortable for the easygoing authorities than to follow a policy of hand to mouth, or "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," but such a policy is apt to lead to an irremediable disaster or undo the future of the country.

The intelligent classes of China cannot have the intention of provoking a war with Japan. Nor do they believe that Japan will withdraw from Manchuria meekly and silently as a result of their anti-Japanese policy. Now that they have realised that even a mere local expression of their anti-Japanese policy has had an issue disastrous both to Japan and China, they should extend the application of that wisdom which they have shown in this instance and definitely discard their anti-Japanese policy, which may be designated as a bloodless war with Japan, and display a spirit of conciliation for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and for the welfare of the two Far-Eastern nations.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/1da2d0/>

not used

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辯護圖書證第三三五號

昭和六年七月廿三日付「ジャパン、クロニクル」紙第四頁論説より抜萃

重荷に
ぐ

日本操 者の萬寶山、バイオンヤン事件觀

非人道的罪惡

滿洲に働く朝鮮人は、少くとも百万人か或はもつと遙かに多いだらうと云はれる。彼等は人跡未到の荒地沼澤を開墾してこれを沃土と化した。其勞作茲に半世紀以上に亘る。滿洲に於る農業開發が今日の進歩を見るに至つたことは大に朝鮮人の勤勉と苦難とに負ふところである。彼等の勞作は當初支那人から親迎せられて開墾の爲め處女地を給與せられたが其開墾事業が長年に亘る殆ど超人的の努力難業により完成せられ、其勳勞の成果が漸く結實するの時期に至つた時あらゆる迫害を蒙り、當然小

作者として又は事實上地主として權利を有する土地を手離さなければならなかつた。朝鮮人の滿洲入國は局外者の後援や援助を必要としなかつた。それは人の生きんとする力の自然の流儀であつた。支那人と同じ様に大規模の朝鮮人は國境の東端と云つた様な意識に缺けて居る。彼等の眼には朝鮮も滿洲も皆一つである。記録の上では彼等の滿洲移民は僅かに半世紀であるが、過去幾千年間何の妨げもなく行はれ來つたところで其の間滿洲は鮮人が自由に往來し得る土地であつた。支那人間に此の永年に亘る朝鮮人の勞力に感謝するどころか却つて此の勸勞所得物を奪ひ取らうとするものゝあることは正に忘恩以上——非人道的罪惡……である。支那人はこれ以上鮮人に依る開發を必要としないのであらう。支那人は朝鮮人が耕作した土地を略奪することに依つて自分達の爲めに更に新しい土地の開墾に行つて呉れる様に思つてゐるのであらう。それは何れであるにしても支那人の遣り方は無抵抗の朝鮮人に對して餘りに非道過ぎた。そして鮮人が支那人の壓迫者に對して深い怨恨を懷いたことは當然である。

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朝鮮人の考へでは朝鮮に居る支那人に報復をしようとしたこととけ間違つたことゝは思はれなかつたのである。日本としてけ朝鮮人の虐罰と監督とに全責任を負はなければならぬのであるが、支那官民が斯の如く偉人大衆を激怒逆上させた暴を許けることを止め在朝鮮農並に其利益を保護するに將來萬遺漏く無からんことを望んだのである。

日本は鮮人先門者を必要とせず

同時に吾人は日本外交機関がこれまで何を爲し來つたかを訝しきずに居られない。支那の在朝鮮農逼迫は近年に於る顯著なる事實であり、既に幾多の事件を惹起したところである。事實此の事件の總てけ單なる地方的偶發事故と見做すことが出來ない。支那革命外交遂行の爲めに採られたる日本を突き落さんとする手段である。支那中央當局は朝鮮人は日本侵略の先鋒なりとして在朝鮮人を無情にも門逐すべしと公言してゐるではないか、然し日本が自己の文化と經濟力とを以て朝鮮に於る地位を維持することとけ歴史も事實も共に示すが如く容易なことである。随つて日本が文化の遅れた朝鮮人を先鋒として門逐をければ

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たらないと云ふが如きは如何にも支那人らしい愚を喫まれる非難と云
 けざるを得ない。然し乍ら支那の誤れる對日政策の遂行による鮮島
 迫が露所に顯著なるを想ふ時、日本當局は右鮮島問題の解決に、
 地方的問題として、なく國家の全對支政策上の問題として、もつと熱
 意ある努力を傾けなければならぬ。然るに政府は、亦もかゝる努力を
 圖らない。政府は國民に異常な荷重を與へた關島事件も又第一次萬
 山事件も地方的事件としてごまかして、了ひ事件根本原因の徹底的救治
 策を講ずるを怠つた。寧勿れ主戦當局にとり手より口へ苦くけ「其の
 日の被害は其の日にして足れり」の政策を採るより寧ろ寧く無からう
 が、如斯政策は國家をして不治の災害に導き將來を破滅せしめ勝ちの
 ものである。

支那の知識階級は日本に戦争を挑む意圖を懷くことけ出来ない。
 又支那の排日政策の結果として日本がおとなしく黙つて滿洲より撤退
 するとも想はない。

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今や彼等は唯單なる一地方的排日政策の現はれにしても日支兩國双方にとり不幸なる争點となる。此の場合斯く考へる此の叡智を擴大適用對日無血戦争とも稱すべき排日政策を斷乎放棄し更に支日關係の調整並に兩極東國家の安寧の爲めに協調の精神を發揮すべきであることを認識しなくてはならぬ。